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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS REPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

DATE OF

SUBJECT

Economic - Industry, reconstruction, production

INFORMATION

HOW

**PUBLISHED** Daily newspapers DATE DIST. /2 Jul 1954

1953

WHERE

**PUBLISHED** 

P'yongyang

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

**PUBLISHED** 

17 Aug - 8 Sep 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE Korean

REPORT NO.

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## ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH KOREA, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1953

RAIL TRANSPORTATION TO BE RESTORED BY END OF 1953 -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson,

At a North Korean railway workers' meeting held in P'yongyang on 7 September 1953, Nam Hak-yong, Vice-Minister of Railways, stated that "the rail shipment quota for 1952 was fulfilled by 105.2 percent, and that for January-June 1953 by 153.2 percent. Over 3,900 bombed sections of railway were repaired during the [Korean] var. The North Korean rail transportation system will be restored to a normal level by the end of 1953. The quotas for 1953 passenger and freight transportation are expected to be fulfilled by 173 percent."

HWANGHAE IRONWORKS SALVAGES MATERIALS -- Pryongyang, Minju Choson, 17 Aug 53

The first stage of reconstruction work at the Hwanghae Ironworks consists of salvaging equipment and materials damaged by war, such as bolts and nuts, sheet metals, metal parts, and firebricks. The service department of this ironworks has manufactured 20,000 shovels to clear debris.

After the salvage work, an all-out repair project will start in September 1953. By October 1953, the refractory materials department is expected to produce silex bricks for coke ovens and open-hearth furnaces, and chamotte bricks for blast furnaces.

The rolling mill is expected to be restored by November 1953, the wire factory by February 1954, open-hearth furnace No 4 and the heavy-plate manufacturing plant by April 1954, and the coke ovens by October 1954.

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NAMP'O STEEL REFINERY REBUILDS FURNACES AND OTHER FACILITIES -- P'yongyang, Nodong Sinmun, 1 Sep 53

Workers are rebuilding the Namp'o Steel Refinery, the blast furnaces, sintering furnaces, and converters which were demolished by US bombings.

On 20 August 1953, a 125-horsepower generator was rebuilt from parts of old electric equipment. Two electric cars were also constructed from scrap iron. Rail tracks were laid in the shops where the sintering furnaces and converters are located.

Reconstruction of the sintering shops, construction of blowers, and the installation of reservoir bumps and distributing pipes are progressing rapidly. Also, new living quarters for the refinery workers are being built daily.

REPAIR OF BRICK FACTORY, CEMENT FACTORY, AND TEXTILE MILL -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson, 18 Aug 53

### 1. Kangso Kiyang Brick Factory

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On 8 August 1953, the Kangso Kiyang Brick Factory had completed 70 percent of its reconstruction work. This factory plans to install machines in the brick-drying shop, which occupies an area of 3,500 p your [one p yong equals about 36 square feet]. The workers have repaired an oven which produces 23,000 bricks daily.

#### 2. Sunghori Cement Factory

In April 1953, when the enemy bombings made production of real cement impossible, the Sunghori Cement Factory decided to produce "slag" cement. Since 28 July 1953, the workers have worked day and night to salvage steel bars, bricks, bolts and nuts, pneumatic hammers, and the parts for the revolving furnaces. The machine workers repaired lathes and planers. On 11 August 1953, a reconstructed revolving furnace began production of "slag" cement.

Six months from now, other revolving furnaces are expected to be restored and production of real cement resumed. Also, about the same time, the Haeju Slate Factory is expected to be relocated in Sunghori.

# 3. Wonsan Textile Mill

The workers of the Wonsan Textile Mill are reassembling power, hand, hosiery, and circular looms. On 10 August 1953, the workers finished 40 percent of the reconstruction quota planned for the period July-September 1953.

In 12 months the mill is expected to be fully repaired and producing cotton products, silk products, and certain types of medical supplies.

PRODUCTION SLACK REPORTED AMONG P'YONGYANG FACTORIES -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson, 18 Aug 53

Shortage of raw materials and skilled workers, high rate of labor turnover, and high absenteeism are causing a low production record at the factories

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	operated by the P'yongyang Special City. The Tong-P'yongyang Rubber Factory has completed only 30 percent of its production quota. It is also reported that the P'yongyang Rubber Factory finished only 44.7 percent, the Food Processing Factory 70 percent, and the General Food Manufacturing Factory 93 o	

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